



THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
OF EDINBURGH

Fourth Centenary
JULY 18, 1905

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**The Royal College of Surgeons
of Edinburgh**



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THE
ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT POSITION
OF
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
OF EDINBURGH
1505-1905



FOURTH CENTENARY OF THE COLLEGE
JULY 1st, 1905.

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The Origin, Progress, and Present Position of The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO there was founded the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The "Seill of Cause" under which it was established is dated July 1st, 1505, and described as granted by the Provost, Baillies, and Council of the Burgh, in answer to the Bill of Supplication presented by the Kirkmaster and Brethren of the "Surrgeanis and Barbouris within the Burgh of Edinburgh" at that day.

Without presenting at full length this memorable document, or even attempting an exact rendering of some of its antiquated wording, one or two disjointed excerpts from its pages may be here quoted as of more prominent interest. Its record in referring to the Bill of Supplication testifies "Thatt thir presentis Comperit before ws sittand in Jugement In the Tolbuith of the burgh, . . . and that we mak it knawin be thir our lettres And for the mair verification and strenth of the samyn we haif to-hungin our commoun seill of cause At Edr the first day of Julii the yeir of God ane thousand fyve hundreth and five yeirs." Again, it bears that the Bill of Supplication was presented at Edinburgh by "The Kirkmaister and brether of the Surregianis and barbouris within the samyn desyring ws for the louing of God honour of oure Souerane Lord and all his lieges . . . and for the gude

reull and ordour to be had and maid amangis the saidis craftis in tymes to cum, Thatt we wald grant and consent to thame the privilegiis reullis and statutis contenit in thair bill and supplication.” Details and particulars in explanation of the proposals submitted are then given at considerable length, their sum and substance being that “na maner of persun occupie nor use any poyntis of oure saidis craftis of Surregerie . . . bott gif he be first frieman and burges of the burgh, and that he be worthy and expert in all the poyntis belangand the saidis craftis, diligentlie and avysitlie examinit, and admittit be the maisteris of the said craft for the honorabill seruing of oure Souering Lord and his lieges and ‘nychtbouris of this burgh.” The presentation of the bill and supplication by the Kirkmaster of the so designated surgeons and barbers within the burgh, indicates that already there existed some so far organised society of practitioners who were now desirous of an accredited position and a legalised authority, both as practitioners and teachers,—a body whose intelligence and discernment foresaw the necessity for some imperative educational and protective system as essential for the advance of rational medicine. In the supplication a reference to the upkeep of their “altar situat within your College Kirk of Sanct Geill in honour of God and Sanct Mungow oure patrone,” infers that the members of this body were men of neither influence nor wealth. Their plea, however, was that they were of “Gude mynde till do this gude toune all the steid plesour and seruice” they could or might. Suffice it here to add as the determination of the Council “that the bill and supplication being read “before ws in jugement” and

we beand ryplie and distinctlie avysit, thinkis the same consonant to resoun," its terms and proposals were approved and granted, while the Seal of Cause confirmed and established this act of the civic corporation in favour of the surregeanis and barbouris of Edinburgh. It conferred upon them every request made in terms of their petition, with powers to exercise and uphold the Statutes, Rules, and Privileges prayed for, while such Act by the Civic Body in thus establishing the College was confirmed by the Royal Charter of King James IV., October 13th, 1506.

In now celebrating the Fourth Centenary of that event, it may be serviceable as well as interesting to touch upon the vast contrast between the circumstances of that remote period compared with those existing at the present day ; a striking contrast, well exhibiting the credit due to the promoters of so memorable an undertaking in the difficulties which at that date they had to meet and overcome. And here perhaps it should be noted, that wide as is the ground traversed, and necessarily numerous the authorities and records searched, space will not admit of more than a general acknowledgment of the assistance thus afforded.

What were the surroundings amid which the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh first saw the light ? Scotland was regarded by the more cultivated nations of that period, and with whom it had next to no communication, as a semi-barbarous territory, a wild and lawless realm—one which, except for what in many cases seemed mere legend and tradition, was a *terra incognita* and as yet almost outside the pale of civilisation ; its people, its language, and most of its history hidden like its mountains in the mists of

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what was only now the early dawn of a brighter day, while Edinburgh itself had as yet lived in a romantic rather than an intellectual past. Science had been less congenial to its spirit than the sword. Crammed within the limits of its high embattled wall, and picturesquely towering over the ravine of the Nor' Loch, its pinnacled tenements were more familiar with street brawls and fierce conflicts, bitter religious feuds, assassinations, insurrection and rebellion, than with any intellectual order of pursuits. Comparatively few, and some of these not indisputably authentic, records of the ancient history of Edinburgh are to be found, but such as are attainable point out that at the period referred to in these notes, the state of its society, its modes of life, the occupations and the favourite amusements of its citizens, the gross and distracting hobbies even of its highest classes were little calculated either to encourage or assist the pioneers of science while following in any of its departments their peaceful avocations. Any literary resources subservient or available for such work 400 years ago were few and far between. Only some thirty years before had Caxton set up his wooden printing press at Westminster. No one except the leading members of the citizens could either read or write. There was no post. There were no newspapers. The breakfast-table brought no intelligence as with us of what was being done, or what was going to be done, or what had been done either at home or abroad ; and any scraps of news which did happen to reach the ears of the inhabitants were generally as old as the ale they relished of an afternoon. The incidents again of every day within the town were such as could

not at the present day be realised. Hangings, beheadings, burnings at the stake; the night sky described as glowing with the Bale-fires of Haddington, Dunbar, and Dalkeith; defiance or defence almost daily trumpet-sounded at the Market Cross; in the words of a well-known and reliable commentator, speaking of a period even some hundred years after Flodden, and generally reputed as the most virtuous age yet known in Scotland—1649,—“There were daily hangings, skurgings, nailing of lugs to the trone (or log), and boring of tongues.” The burgesses had supped full with horrors and “direness familiar to their slaughterous thoughts could not once start them.” Such were the times, such was the train of thought, such were the disadvantages under which was founded the earliest surgical corporation chartered in the United Kingdom—the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

The terms of the Bill of Supplication of 1505 exhibit in the most open and ingenuous manner the wise and laudable objects its promoters had in view. Their desire was that they should be incorporated, and invested with such powers and privileges as would convey to them the right of practising, of teaching, and, by examination, of ascertaining the proficiency and attainments of any one entering upon the calling of the “Surregeanary” or Barbour Craft within the Burgh.

There is perhaps no fraternity more familiarly spoken of than the “Barber-Surgeons,” and yet whose history and true position are so little understood. Ages before the date of the occasion now under celebration, the treatment of disease had been committed to

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the leechcraft of the monasteries—the clergy being undeniably the all but omnipotent and only learned body of the period. Among these holy fathers the treatment of the sick and wounded, in addition to the study of anatomy and surgery, not forgetting the compiling of an extraordinary pharmacopœia, appeared to be a labour of love. This had been so from the earliest period of the Church's history, and was especially manifested during the Middle Ages. The sanctity intrinsic to the sacred calling of such practitioners no doubt inspired the confidence of their patients, while as men of letters they were credited with greater abilities and opportunities for medical research than most of their compeers. In short, they constituted the "Faculty" of that day, while their services commanded not only gratitude, but reverence and respect. The position, again, which at this time the Barbers occupied in relation to the Church is here also interesting. Originally, and for centuries over nearly all the world, they had been little more than servants of the Clergy. At first, so far as anything approaching medical service was concerned, the future Barber-Surgeons had been restricted to the performance of mere ritual observances among the dignitaries and ordinary ecclesiastics of the Church—such as head shaving and phlebotomy. In the early years of the thirteenth century, however, the situation had become materially altered. At that time a solemn Edict had been issued by the Church rendering it profane for any of its educated members—its *Clerics* and *Docteurs*—to soil their hands with blood, or even to engage in any form of manual work whatever. The particularly special terms of this

Edict "*Ecclesia abhorret e sanguine*" constituted in this way a sudden and complete barrier to the study or practice of Anatomy and Surgery by any of the Monastic brotherhood. Medical practice accordingly, and of necessity, became divided into "*Physick and Chirurgery*," the Monks limiting themselves to Medicine proper, or the role of the Physician; while the art and practice of Surgery, as well as the teaching of Anatomy, became, by what might be viewed as a natural process of devolution, a sort of heirloom and freehold of the Barbers.

But outside the Monasteries for ages before and for centuries after these days there were everywhere found innumerable quacks and mountebanks; special and general empirics—half-schooled smatterers—puffing up their secret cures: charms and witchcraft were implicitly believed in; the most vague ideas of disease promulgated and acted on; while even the Monks themselves relied more on the dogmas and pedantic jargon of long past ages than on their own judgment or abilities. There were, however, among the better educated class, and especially among the Clergy, some rare instances of men who, without what could be called professional training, practised the arts of Medicine and Surgery with wonderful success; even James IV. himself, who had just conferred his Royal Charter on the College, is found to be set down as "*ane singular guid chirurgion*"; no diploma or degree, however, was as yet imperative upon practitioners, and previous to 1505 any of the very few such certificates here and there possessed appear to have been all obtained from foreign schools.

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In this way and in the course of centuries, as will easily be understood, the more studious Barbers were bound to have acquired a fair practical acquaintance with anatomy and surgery, and sufficient experience to perceive the “Doctoring” of the Church to be now in many cases somewhat of a sham and, generally speaking, in its dotage.

It may be fairly assumed that numbers of the Barber-Surgeons, as they now styled themselves, were intelligent and skilful men. The Monasteries were wealthy establishments, and as medical appointments were not at all plentiful in those days, they would easily secure the services of competent candidates, although apparently by way of keeping up a show of deeper learning they long maintained as “the Faculty” an ostensible form of instructing their humbler brethren in Surgery—a calling which the said Faculty themselves not only affected to despise, but made a boast of never practising. Long after this, indeed, even up to the middle of the eighteenth century, the same phantom dignity pervaded the practitioners of physic, when, in order to preserve their prestige, attempts were made to debar their diplomates from practising Surgery or performing any of its operations. But the Barbers could afford to smile at such disparagement. They saw that in following the example of success afforded by the Continental Universities in the practical and scientific teaching of their students lay the high road to a position in Medicine as its legitimately trained and adequately qualified teachers and practitioners. They were in earnest. Surgery began with the Barbers. Our Surgeons are their direct descendants, and it

may be said that our Surgeons, in their practical teaching, are again the fathers of rational medicine.

In founding the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh its promoters, as will be seen, had been early in the field. Even that brilliant galaxy of anatomical discoverers, who within the next half century, or a little more, were to adorn the world of medicine, had not yet arisen: Berenger, Sylvius, Vesalius, Ingrassius, Servetus, Fallopius, Vidius, Eustachius, Ambrose Paré, and the immortal William Harvey, were still to come. But the period seemed one of those decisive epochs which sometimes mark the termination of a barren age, and the inauguration of a reign of intelligence and investigation—a scientific as well as a religious reformation had begun, and an era of reality and discernment was in progress. It therefore was a peculiarly fitting period for attempting to remedy in some measure the irregular and derogatory condition and aspect of medical practice at that time existing when the Edinburgh Barber-Surgeons first took action in establishing the College. At its origin, as has been mentioned, the College had partaken of a civil or municipal as well as a surgical position. Up to a comparatively recent period, indeed, it continued to maintain the same character—as officially connected with the Town Council. It has long now, however, existed as an independent national Incorporation. Subsequently to obtaining its original grant, the Seal of Cause, various other Acts and charters have been added to that deed by different successive Sovereigns and Ruling Powers, with the result of granting many concessions, and greatly increasing its rights and

privileges. It is unnecessary here to enter in detail upon any of these, but some of them may be referred to later in speaking of their bearing on the College business, and its further development as a licensing centre and a medical school.

For the first hundred years of its existence any records of the College are but sparse, and, indeed, for more than seventy years succeeding its foundation no regular minutes of its proceedings seem to have been kept at all. Fortunately there are other sources of authentic information still extant from which it may be gathered that soon after that time the College had commenced its grandest work in contributing so largely as it ultimately did towards establishing the great and far-famed Medical School of Edinburgh. Within 150 years after its institution it had already made for itself a name and reputation so high as to excite the jealousy and apprehension of the great mass of outside and unincorporated practitioners, while the estimation in which its Members, or what are now called Fellows, were held, is well attested by the fact that before the close of the seventeenth century no fewer than seven of them had been honoured with the appointment in various successive royal households of Surgeon to the King. These were Gilbert Primross, its President, 1581, John Nasmyth, who entered the College 1588, James Harvey, Surgeon to the King and Queen, who entered 1612, Archibald Hay, who entered 1621, Michael Andro, entered 1633, Duncan Prymross, entered 1639, and Christopher Irving, entered 1658, while in the same manner and within the same time the enterprise of the Members of the College had gained for them the position

of being not only the sole teachers, but almost the sole legitimate practitioners, of the healing art within the city walls.

This was a sufficient *casus belli* between the Surgeons and their outside rivals, the Physicians of that day and the Apothecaries, neither of which were yet incorporated. The jealousy and animosity of both these bodies towards the College had, however, carried them too far. They assumed an active and aggressive form of hostility and opposition which sought to restrict the area over which the practice of the Surgeons should extend, and even to dictate what diseases they should and should not be permitted to treat. This the Surgeons felt not only to be an undeserved indignity, but a danger which they were bound to resist. So much even did they feel the risks of such attempts upon their well-earned rights and privileges that in self-defence an Act of Parliament had been prepared (1672), to erect the "Colledge of Edin. into ane Universitie" against all hazards. They confided in their strength and their important mission, and determined that both should be maintained. The "Apothecaries" saw the temper of the Surgeons, while they also felt rather dubious about the co-operation of the Physicians, who had been endeavouring to enforce their authority over them as well as over the Surgeons in the matter of licensing and visiting their drug shops. In this way they not only abandoned the contest but entered into an alliance with the Surgeons, and obtained an Act of Council in their favour. The Town Council, however, had not the power to admit them as Members of the College, but they instituted a new order of Associates denominated "the Brotherhood of Apothecaries and

Chirurgeons," to which those of the Apothecaries who were "Free-men," and had passed an examination, were admissible. This Act was confirmed in 1695 by a Ratification in Parliament of a gift and patent granted by King William and Queen Mary in favour of the Chirurgeons and Chirurgeon-Apothecaries of Edinburgh, February 28th, 1694.

By another Act of the next year, 1695, the powers and privileges of the Edinburgh Incorporation of Surgeons were considerably extended, inasmuch as the Surgeons were now authorised not only to practise themselves, but to examine all who practised anatomy, surgery, and pharmacy within the three Lothians, and in the counties of Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Berwick, and Fife. It seems unnecessary to add that subsequently to that time the Members of the College have always been entitled to act as medical practitioners in every department of their profession, not only over all Scotland, but in every portion of His Majesty's dominions.

As an extension of its original right of teaching, all along held by the College, it at this time acquired the power to obtain a certain additional number of dead bodies for dissection. There was some discussion in respect to the arrangements indispensably necessary for carrying out this concession. It was, however, ultimately resolved that facilities should in the meantime be provided for the more extensive teaching of anatomy, but only on condition that the College should build for itself before the end of 1697 a suitable and commodious Anatomical Theatre for such purposes. The terms of this proposal by the Town Council were

accepted and agreed to by the College, and to its credit the new premises were completed by the end of December of that year, the new anatomical rooms being added to the College Hall, which had just been built in Surgeon Square, as will immediately be alluded to.

Under these circumstances an additional impetus and an altogether fresh start seem to have been given to the work of the College. For this memorable advance in its teaching, and more especially in its anatomical department, the College was greatly indebted to one of its members at that remote date, namely, Alexander Menteath, who had joined the College in 1691. He had obtained from the Town Council a gift for thirteen years of the right to claim certain additional subjects for dissection, with the use of the College-Kirk churchyard for burials. He had indeed thoroughly reorganised this department, and was President of the College in 1695, and again in 1699. Menteath died in 1713.

At this date the teachers of anatomy were designated "Operators," but upon the accession of Menteath's successor in the College of Surgeons to this Chair, the teacher was designated "Professor of Anatomy." The professorial Chair of Anatomy in the University, however, was not founded till 1705, nor transferred to it till 1725. Menteath, on relinquishing this Anatomical Chair, and devoting himself to chemistry, was succeeded by Robert Elliot, who had entered the College in 1696. He was the first who enjoyed the title of "Professor of Anatomy to the Incorporation of Surgeons," and, with their approval, also to the University. In 1708 Adam Drummond, who entered 1707, was

conjoined with Elliot in the Professorship, and on the death of Elliot, John M'Gill, who entered in 1710, was appointed by the Town Council joint Professor with Drummond. In 1720 Drummond and M'Gill resigned their joint Professorship, and Alexander Monro, who had entered in 1719, and who was recommended by the Surgeons, was elected as "Professor of Anatomy within the City." In 1722 his appointment was made permanent *ad vitam aut culpam* by the Town Council as patrons of the University, his teaching still, however, continuing to be discharged exclusively at the Surgeons' Theatre. Soon after this, however, Monro's teaching was wholly transferred to the University. Some rumours of body-snatching had led to a violent disturbance, in which the mob had threatened to burn down the College, in which were now contained Monro's Museum, and the new dissecting-room. His alarm was so great that he presented a petition for accommodation within the walls of the University. The Town Council, as its patrons, acceded to this request, and in 1725 Monro's teaching was removed from Surgeons' Hall to the University.

Thus was the Chair of Anatomy founded in the University of Edinburgh; Monro becoming the first Professor ever elected in a separate and dissociated capacity to that office. "Monro," says Sir Alexander Grant in his *Story of the University*, "was not only the first systematic Professor of Anatomy in the University, but also the first Professor of any kind who drew great attention to the University from without, and gave it the beginnings of its celebrity."

In the same year as that in which the College had received the Charter of William and Mary, several collateral changes present themselves as having been effected. A course of Botany had been introduced at the University so early as in 1676, previous to the existence there of any medical curriculum whatever, and now in 1695 the College of Surgeons became the "Patrons" of this Chair, and contributors in supporting the Physic Gardens, which had been attached to it. The subjects of "Theory of Physic," and "Practice of Physic," as well as "Chemistry," which it seems had all been taught at the College of Surgeons since 1720, were transferred by it to the University in 1726.

Another event of more than usual interest, and with which the College was associated, dates from about this period. John Monro, an able and intelligent Member of the College, and who had in 1712 occupied its Presidential Chair, had long cherished the idea of establishing a "Seminary of Medical Education" in Edinburgh, with a General Hospital as part and parcel of the enterprise. He was the father of Alexander Monro, by this time Professor of Anatomy in the University. Young Monro was evidently impressed with the opinion that the time had now arrived for initiating and promoting this praiseworthy scheme. In 1721 a pamphlet, said to be the work of "Divers well-disposed persons," and written with the view of urging and supporting such a movement, was circulated by him, and was greatly the means of ventilating this proposal. The Physicians, who so far back as 1617 had naturally aimed at establishing a College of their own, had now, on a less ambitious scale than was originally proposed,

obtained in 1681 a Charter of Incorporation as the "Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh," and about this time took up the mooted project with approval. In 1726 they even went so far as to produce a plan such as they considered suitable for the suggested Institution, and no doubt their zeal and their efforts were largely instrumental in conducing to the founding and constituting of the Royal Infirmary being brought to a successful issue. In the meantime, however, a difficulty had to be dealt with. The College of Surgeons had some time previously contemplated in furtherance of such a scheme as John Monro's, the erection of a similar Hospital of their own, and the project was now actually in the preliminary stages of operation—temporary accommodation for patients, arrangements for students, and the services of a medical staff being described as already provided. It was now seen that the simultaneous erection of two similar Hospitals would be prejudicial to and probably mar the success of both, and it was agreed by the promoters of the Infirmary that an attempt should be made to arrange with the Surgeons on certain conditions that a compromise in favour of the general public Hospital should be effected. This was successfully accomplished. The Surgeons agreed to relinquish proceeding with their Hospital on condition that with its funds and appliances it should be merged in the New Infirmary, and that all the Members of the College and their successors—subsequently called Fellows—should be admitted to serve in the projected Hospital as its surgeons. These conditions being mutually agreed to and ratified in July 1738, a coalition of both the projected Hospitals

into one was forthwith completed, while the Surgeons not only at once, on the opening of the Infirmary, seem to have provided the services of six of their Members for its staff, but up to 1748 furnished all the medicines required by the institution entirely at their own expense. Under various changes in the regulations of attendance, &c., the surgeons of the Old Infirmary of 1741, as well as those of its noble successor of 1879, were, and continue to be, thus appointed from among the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

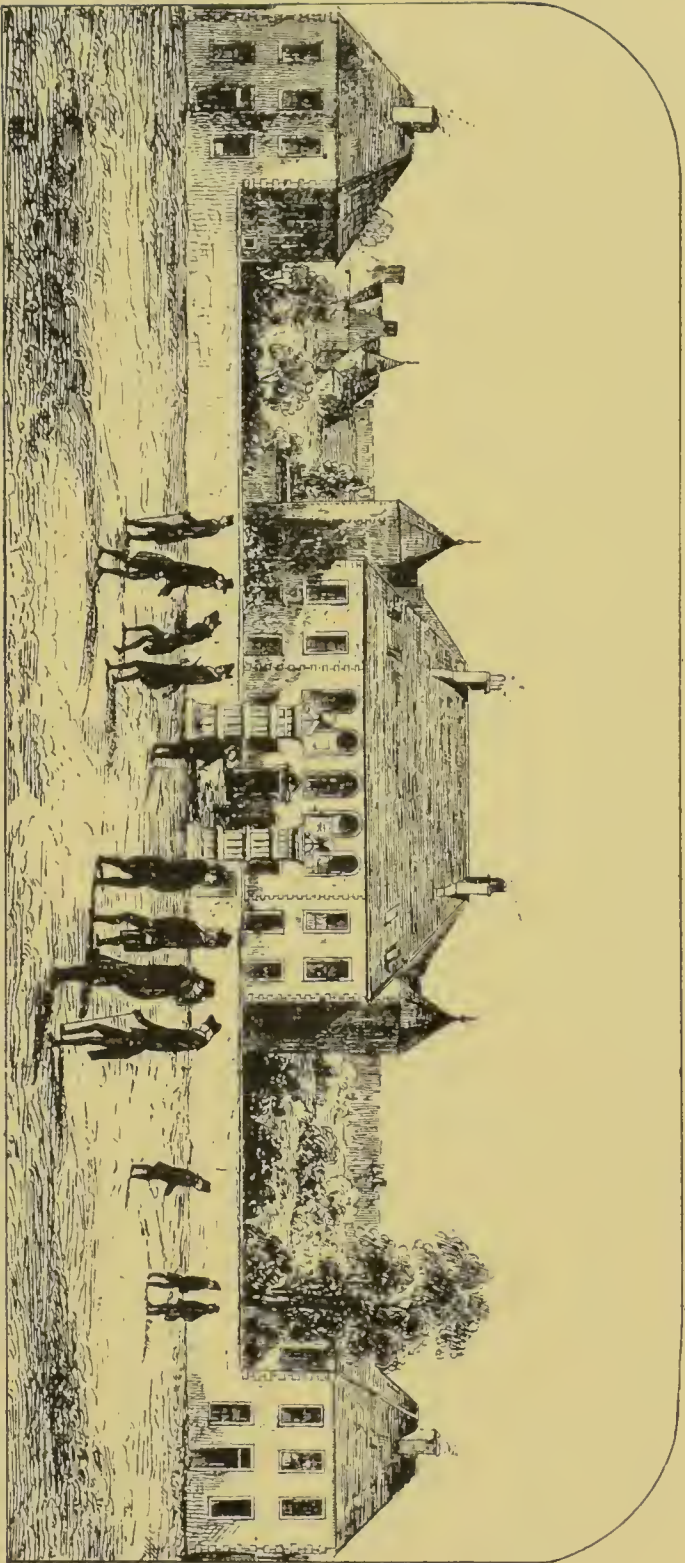
Soon after the junction of the Surgeons and Apothecaries in 1695 a growing desire was unmistakably manifested that the fraternity of the Surgeons with the Barbers should come to an end. So early as in the seventeenth century, indeed, although no formal separation had then taken place, it was openly desired that this should be effected. Restrictive regulations had from time to time been imposed upon what was now regarded as a very subordinate section of the College, but all of which the Barbers resented, and in other ways had often proved refractory. They were loath to part with their affix of the title "Surgeon." In this respect they were not singular, since straining after such a title has not been without its counterpart in other instances. But in 1722 it was decided in the Court of Session that a compromise embodying a separation under certain mutual arrangements,—the Barbers still continuing to be licensed by the College, but in the capacity of their calling only—should take place. This was somewhat reluctantly agreed to, and as a kind of solatium to the Barbers there was handed over to them the privilege of making

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“aqua vitæ,” a right previously vested in the College. It may be mentioned that in London the Barbers and Surgeons had existed as an established company since 1540, but in 1745, and following the example set by Edinburgh, the two crafts had there also been divided, and at that date made distinct. The Edinburgh Surgeons, however, even after a later and still more complete separation from the Barbers, always entertained a friendly feeling towards them, and some small favours on their behalf have been continued up to a very recent period by the College.

For some time after obtaining its Deed of Constitution and Charter, 1505-6, the College meetings were held in the house of the “Deacon,” or President in office at the time. Soon after this a special meeting-place was established in premises rented at £40 a year in “Dickson’s Close,” being the first close east of Niddry Wynd, now known as Niddry Street. Nothing now marks the exact locality of these premises. In 1669, again, the College resolved to build for itself a “Convening House,” on the lands of Curriehill, a piece of ground originally belonging to the Dominican Friars, whose monastery was still in the neighbourhood, and which ground had been obtained by the College some years before. Curriehill was situated within the south-east angle of the city wall, overlooking the “Pleasance,” and on the erection of the Surgeons’ Hall in that locality gave origin to Surgeon Square,—ultimately a familiar medical centre, and memorable as associated with the story of Dr Knox and his doings with the criminals Burke and Hare.

Another and somewhat improved and more pretentious build-

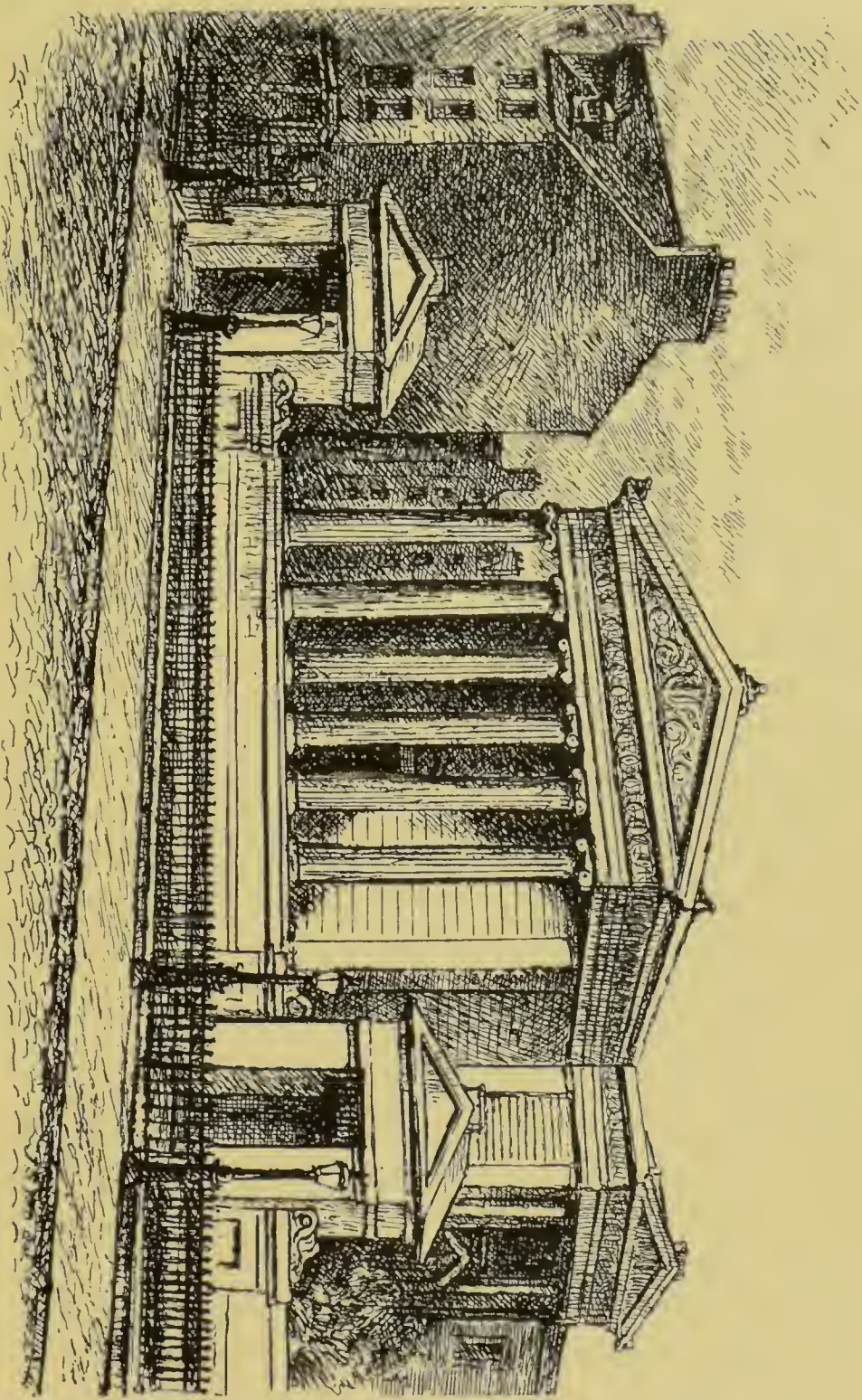


SURGEONS' HALL OF 1697.

ing was in 1697 built, or rather rebuilt, by the Surgeons on the same spot as the old house, and became its successor as the second Surgeons' Hall in this locality. These two consecutive buildings taken together, each being for its own period "The Surgeons' Hall," were without doubt the birthplace and nursery of the great Edinburgh Medical School.

In 1832 the old and interesting Chirurgeons' Hall of 1697 was relinquished as headquarters of the College, and was then replaced by one of the most elegant and extensive structures of the kind adorning Edinburgh. The new building is situated in Nicolson Street, now one of the main thoroughfares of the city running from the Old University southward to the Crosscauseway. This street was named after the proprietor of the ground, Mr James Nicolson, by his widow, Lady Nicolson (Elizabeth Carnegie). Lady Nicolson had been left the ground by her husband, and resolved to build the street, with a monument at its northern extremity erected to his memory, no trace of which monument now remains. One of the earliest edifices of the new street was a large and fashionable establishment known as Angelo Tremamando's Riding School, afterwards as the "Royal Menage," seeing that in 1776 it received a Royal Charter. It was upon the site of this building and its stables on their being pulled down that the present Surgeons' Hall was erected. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, after a design by the well-known and distinguished W. H. Playfair. The portico and pediment, supported upon six large and handsome fluted Ionic columns, present a remarkably beautiful frontage to this part of the street.

Within the building some of the large apartments are adorned with the old oak pannelling of the previous Hall of 1697, some of the sculptured stones of which, with their armorial bearings, are built into the front wall of the Medical School attached to the College. The interior arrangements of the Hall include the magnificent galleried museum, containing the valuable and extensive collection of anatomical, pathological, and surgical preparations gradually accumulated during the long period for which it has existed. It also includes the museums of Bell, Wilson, and Barclay, as purchased by or bequeathed to the College, besides contributions by other illustrious donors; while many of Bell's admirable surgical paintings ornament its walls. The Museum occupies the whole extent of the upper floor of the College which is exclusively devoted to this extensive collection. The ground floor is principally occupied by the large and elegant apartment in which the meetings of the College are held, and by the library. The meeting hall contains the greater portion of the valuable and interesting collection of portraits possessed by the College, while others are distributed throughout various other rooms and corridors within the building. To these apartments may be added the committee and reading-rooms, with the library corridor and the handsome and lofty entrance hall and vestibule, the latter containing the original of the celebrated cast of the cadaver by John Goodsir. The Medical School attached to the College, with its commodious Anatomical Department and Medical Lecture Rooms, is situated outside the walls but within the grounds of the College. The New Hall was



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opened and inaugurated by Dr John Gairdner, then President of the College, in 1832, and to whose admirable short sketch of a long period in its career, accompanied by many valuable notes in reference to its Fellows and its history, the writer owes much information.

In March 1778 an important event occurred in the history of the College. An Act was then granted confirming a new Charter and Letters-Patent by His Majesty King George III. to the College and Corporation of the Surgeons of the City of Edinburgh, empowering it to carry out a scheme towards the raising of a fund in provision for the benefit of the widows and children of the Members of the Corporation; at the same time also and of new incorporating the College into one body politic and corporate under the name and title of "The Royal College of Surgeons of the City of Edinburgh." The new Charter did not completely separate the College from its connection with the Town Council, as this was not finally effected till the grant of the Royal Charter of 1851. It had been provided, however, in 1833 that the President of the College should no longer necessarily be a member of the Town Council; but up to the Charter of 1851 the College continued a civic body, and remained one of the Edinburgh Crafts or Incorporations. The Royal Charter of 1851, however, incorporated the College under the name and title of "The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh"; it defined the mode of admission of candidates for the Fellowship and for the Licence of the College, and gave powers to the College of exercising its censure on, or of withdrawing its diploma from offending Fellows

or Licentiates. It also made provision, subject to the reservation of existing interests, of bringing to a close the Widows' Fund, should such a step become expedient ; and it ordained that the College should no longer be one of nor in any manner of way be connected with the Incorporated Trades of the city. For many years after its institution the Widows' Fund went on prosperously, but latterly and with the advance of life insurance companies, its exactions were felt to be interfering with the number of those, who, except for the imperative burden it imposed, would have become Fellows of the College. As the result of these considerations a new class of Fellows was devised, who were admitted without necessarily contributing to the Fund. This step appearing to remove what were regarded as objectionable restrictions, gained greater favour. In the course of time, however, and not long after the Charter of 1851 being obtained, admission to the Fellowship without accession to the Widows' Fund became the general rule, and the Fund exists now only for the benefit of the widows of the few members who have vested interests in its constitution, and is gradually drawing to a close.

For some considerable time both before and after the passing of the Medical Act of 1858, uniformity in medical examinations had been the subject of much controversy in reference to the number of Licensing Bodies then existing. It was held that the number of Examining Boards thus constituted unavoidably led to discrepancies in the quality and extent of their examinations, and that the number of portals admitting to medical practice might advantageously be reduced. The recent Medical Act had judi-

ously provided for this being accomplished. Under its provisions it was rendered competent for any two or more bodies to combine, and by a conjoint examination confer a Double Qualification, always embracing both Medicine and Surgery—one of the two licensing authorities requiring to be a Medical and the other a Surgical body—the candidate receiving a separate diploma from each in order to his qualification being registrable. By this arrangement it was maintained that the candidate would always secure an adequate qualification, while he would on appearing before a conjoint Board be relieved from passing two Examinations on many of the same subjects, and at the same time be enabled to obtain his licence at less cost than if the Examinations were conducted separately. The proposed combined examination was approved by the General Medical Council, and received its sanction; whereupon, in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, it was inaugurated at the Royal College of Surgeons, under the Presidency of the late Dr afterwards Sir Andrew Douglas Maclagan, in 1859.

This continued to be the order of things for five and twenty years, when a further development of the same innovation took place. In 1884 an important alteration was made upon the Double Qualification. According to the new scheme then submitted, a combination of the three Scottish Corporations—the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow—was proposed, to form a United Examining Board conferring a conjoint qualification, and comprehending the separate Diplomas of all the

Corporations, now well known as the Triple Qualification. This arrangement was, like the Double Qualification, at once sanctioned by the General Medical Council, and was adopted by the College of Surgeons during the Presidency of the present writer, Dr Smith, in 1884. While the Double Qualification had been previously in great demand, the Triple Qualification now entirely superseded it, and continues in general request among medical candidates from all parts of the world.

Another important qualification added to those already conferred by the College must here be particularly noticed. On the passing of the Dentists Act in 1878 an entirely new department of science was added to the teaching and examinations of all the Surgical Licensing Bodies of the United Kingdom. This was entailed by the passing of the Act, which required the organisation of a curriculum and examination for the newly instituted Dental Diploma. For upwards of a quarter of a century—more especially in London—an agitation had been carried on with the object of ordaining that some legal qualification should be imperatively required of practitioners in this branch. A keen controversy had been maintained upon the question whether Dentistry should be affiliated with Surgery and annexed to the existing Surgical Corporations, or be determined as an isolated and independent calling or mechanico-surgical business, enacting its own laws and conferring its own licence to practise. The desire for its being associated with the Surgical Corporations was, however, held by a large majority of the Dental, and almost universally by the Medical, profession, eventually terminating in

this arrangement being carried out. So far back as 1860, and probably with the view of accentuating such adjudication, a Dental Diploma, although as yet not imperative, had been instituted and conferred by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The matter, however, had not been disregarded in Scotland, since so early as 1858 a representation had been addressed to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh by the writer of these notes, and who had been in communication with the promoters of the movement in London, urging the support of the Edinburgh College in establishing that an examination and certificate of proficiency should be in all cases required of those entering upon the practice of Dentistry.

Previous to this time no officially recognised or special course of instruction on the subject had existed in the Medical School at Surgeons' Hall; there was now, however, introduced a special, but non-imperative, Lectureship of the kind, open to Dental as well as Medical Students; while the Edinburgh Dental Dispensary, now merged in the more extensive Dental Hospital and School of the present day, was in 1860 founded as an adjunct to the new course of Lectures, and opened as a means of affording practical instruction in this important branch. So far the way was thus opened for meeting the advent of the Dentists Act of 1878, which then rendered it indispensable on all practitioners of Dentistry to be possessed either of the Dental Diploma or of a full Medical Qualification. The College of Surgeons of Edinburgh accordingly—although not without some dissentients—established a Dental Examining Board and a corresponding Licence in Dental Sur-

gery, a Diploma now largely in demand, and familiarly known by the initials L.D.S.—“Licentiate in Dental Surgery”—many of the Dental Diplomates taking out the full Medical and Surgical Qualification as well.

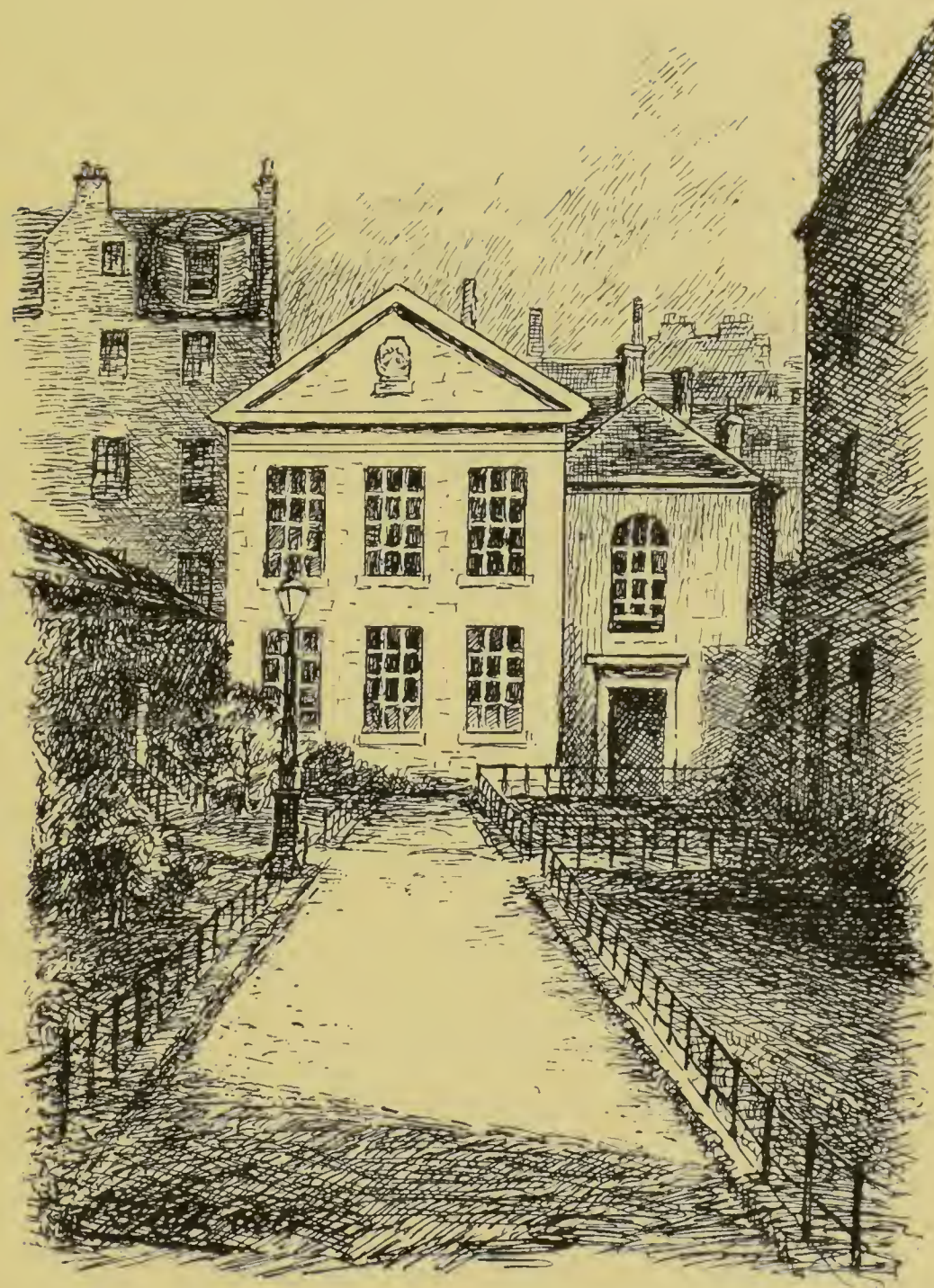
Still another Diploma was in 1889 added to those already existing by the institution, conjointly with the College of Physicians and Glasgow Faculty, of the registrable qualification in Public Health. For a considerable time before this a single Diploma had been obtainable, but it was not till the date mentioned that there was framed a Triple Qualification for the D.P.H., the special Diploma now recognised, and the examinations for which are open to all registered practitioners complying with the requirements.

In regard to the matter of its Fellowship, the College had from the beginning been somewhat differently situated from the position of other and more modern Medical Corporations. Its Single Diploma had always constituted a complete licence to practise both Medicine and Surgery in all their branches, and was duly recognised as qualifying for the public services. In this way the Diploma was of a nature so comprehensive as to involve an exhaustive curriculum and examination in these subjects. No exemption in any of the essential departments of a medical and surgical education existed at the Edinburgh College in the ordinary Licentiates' Examination, or required supplementing by an additional examination of its Licentiates on their becoming Candidates for the Fellowship. It conferred no middle qualification between these two departments. The Fellowship, indeed, was a distinction which had largely partaken of the nature simply of a

recognition by the College of men who were considered worthy of such an honour, and whose qualifications, status, and reputation were attested by the Fellows recommending, proposing, and seconding their election, pending the approval of the Corporation. It was thus very much a hall-mark of professional and social position, and was generally bestowed upon men of many years' standing as practitioners, and often at a period of life altogether incompatible with their presenting themselves for a competitive examination. Towards 1870 attention, however, had begun to be drawn to the somewhat anomalous position in which the want of a Fellowship examination placed the College in comparison with other similar bodies. It was felt that without moving to some extent with the times there existed a possibility of circumstances being misconstrued and the name and prestige of the Fellowship becoming injuriously affected. The subject had been more prominently brought before the College in 1876 as well as on a number of occasions subsequent to that date, at all of which it was evident that a growing opinion in favour of the innovation existed. Upon the whole, therefore, and not without due deliberation, it was resolved that in the interests of the Fellowship, and in accordance with the dominant expression of opinion by the College, a special Examination should, as a general rule, be imposed upon candidates for the Fellowship, always reserving that in notable and exceptional cases power should be held that with the approval of the College the examination might be dispensed with. These resolutions became law in 1883, and were first acted upon in 1884.

It has been already shewn that the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh had at all times aimed at promoting and establishing in that city the extension and development of systematic Medical and Surgical education. Provision for the teaching of Anatomy was coeval with its origin in 1505, and the completion of its theatre of Anatomy in 1697 may be looked upon as the commencement of the lecture-room instructions of the College. Towards the advancement of such a mode of education it has always lent a friendly hand, and the lecture-room and anatomical accommodation long annexed to Surgeons' Hall has done much for the Extra Mural School.

In any notice of this College and its teaching there is one great name which must ever stand conspicuous on its list of Fellows and its Lecturers—Joseph Lister. Previous to his appointment as Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, that Chair had been held by another of our Fellows, James Syme, who had done more for this important method of teaching than any other surgeon of the century. Lister married Professor Syme's daughter. For a considerable time, and by innumerable and convincing experiments, he had been engaged in the investigation of what was propounded as the "Germ Theory," towards explaining the occurrence in organic materials of certain changes hitherto supposed to be the effect of chemical action. The magnificent result of his researches and experiments is too well known to require more than mere mention here. It is sufficient to say that his introduction of the antiseptic system revolutionised surgery throughout the world. Lister had been a Fellow of the



J. S.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, SURGEONS' HALL.

College since 1855. He was one of its Lecturers on Surgery until his appointment as Professor of Surgery in Glasgow University. In 1870 he became Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. In 1877 he removed to London, where he had obtained the Chair of Clinical Surgery in King's College Hospital. He was Surgeon to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and is Sergeant Surgeon to the King. He was created a Baronet in 1883, and a Peer, as Lord Lister, in 1897.

In thus glancing over the pages of the past, a short *resumé* of their contents may serve as furnishing, at least, an index fitted to recall some incidents not altogether without interest in the history of that great Incorporation, whose Fourth Centenary we are met to celebrate. May it not without exaggeration be affirmed that the genesis and development of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh are of sufficient note to constitute one of the many landmarks in the history of Scotland? Medical education all the world over owes much to the labours of that College. In its own old city, and within the circle of its own immediate influence, these need no panegyric or recital. They have been ever and anon appreciated in every School of Scientific Medicine throughout the realms of civilisation—and they have been acknowledged in warm and much-valued terms by that illustrious University, with whose Medical teaching the College was so early and so intimately associated, and with which it has now for so long a stretch of years maintained a brilliant and an honourable rivalry—a happy juncture in an auspicious and immeasurable headway thus gained in the advance of Medicine and Surgery; and earlier still, even

30 Origin of Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

from so remote a day as when in 1505 the Seal of Cause was granted to the “Surregeanis and Barbouris” of that period, the Edinburgh School then founded, bulks largely in so renowned an issue. Anæsthesia and Antiseptics—both nurslings of that united School—are of themselves sufficient to establish its imperishable fame. So stands the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in this the four hundredth year of its existence.

J. SMITH, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Chronological List of Presidents and Deacons from 1581, with the dates of their appointment.

[The numbers indicate the years in which the several Presidents were elected.]

Prior to 1833 the President was elected about Michaelmas term according to the Rules prescribed in the old Constitution of the Burgh regulating the election of Magistrates and the Municipal Council. By the Act of 1833 the President was no longer required to be a member of the Council; and with the Charter of 1851 all connection of the College with the Municipal Government of the City came to an end. The oldest Records extant begin in August 1581.

Presidents prior to the Act of 1833.

1581-82 Gilbert Primross.	1608-09 James Kinloch, 2d time.
1583 Robert Hendersone.	1610-11 Henrie Aikman, 2d time.
1584-85 Henry Blyth.	1612-13 David Pringill.
1586 James Henryson.	1614-15 James Henryson, 4th time.
1587 James Craig.	1616-17 Andro Scott, 3d time.
1588 James Lindsay.	1618 James Henryson, 5th time.
1589-90 James Henryson, 2d time.	1619 James Kinloch, 3d time.
1591 James Craig, 2d time.	1620 James Brown.
1592-93 Henrie Lumsden.	1620 Andro Scott, 4th time.
1594 James Rig.	1621 Do., continued.
1595 John Nasmyth.	1622-23 David Pringill, 2d time.
1596-97 Henrie Lumsden, 2d time.	1624-25 Henry Aikman, 3d time.
1598-99 Andro Scott.	1626 John Pringill.
1600 James Henryson, 3d time.	1627-28 Andro Scott, 5th time.
1601 Henrie Aikman.	1629-30 Lawrence Cokburne.
1602 Gilbert Primross, 2d time.	1631 John Ker.
1603-04 James Skaithmure.	1632 John Spang.
1605 Henrie Lumsden, 3d time.	1633-34 James Rig.
1606 James Kinloch.	1635-36 John Pringill, 2d time.
1606-07 Andro Scott, 2d time.	1637-38 David Douglas.

Chronological List of Presidents and Deacons of

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1639 John Pringill, 3d time. | 1699-1700 Gideon Eliot, 2d time. |
| 1640 David Douglas, 2d time. | 1701 Alexander Menteath acts for
Robert Clark, who refuses
Chair. |
| 1641 James Rig, 2d time. | 1702-03 James Hamilton. |
| 1642-43 John Scott. | 1704-05 Henry Hamilton. |
| 1644-45 Alexander Pennycuik. | 1706-07 John Mirrie. |
| 1646-47 David Douglas, 3d time. | 1708-09 Alexander Nisbet. |
| 1648-49-50 James Borthwick. | 1710-11 Henry Hamilton, 2d time. |
| 1651 David Kennedy. | 1712-13 John Monro. |
| 1652-53-54 William Burnet. | 1714-15 John Lauder. |
| 1655-56 Thomas Kincaid. | 1716-17 John M'Gill. |
| 1657-58 James Clelland. | 1718-19 John Lauder, 2d time. |
| 1659-60 James Borthwick, 2d time. | 1720-21 Robert Hope |
| 1661-62 William Burnet, 2d time. | 1722-23 John Knox. |
| 1663-64 Walter Trumble. | 1724 John Kirkwood. |
| 1665-66 Arthur Temple. | 1725 John Kennedy. |
| 1667-68 Thomas Carter. | 1726-27 John Kirkwood, 2d time. |
| 1669-70 Arthur Temple, 2d time. | 1728-29 John Kennedy, 2d time. |
| 1671-72 Samwell Cheislie. | 1730-31 John Lauder, 3d time. |
| 1673-74 John Jossie. | 1732-33 John M'Gill, 2d time. |
| 1675-76 William Borthwick. | 1734-35 John Kennedy, 3d time. |
| 1677-78 George Stirling. | 1736 John Lauder, 4th time. |
| 1679-80 Dr James Nisbet. | 1737-38 William Mitchel. |
| 1681-82 William Borthwick, 2d time. | 1739 George Cunninghame. |
| 1683 David Turnbull. | 1740-41 Alexander Nesbit. |
| 1684 David Pringle. | 1742-43 George Langlands. |
| 1685-86 Thomas Edgar. | 1744-45 George Lauder. |
| 1687-88 John Baillie. | 1746-47 G. Cunninghame, 2d time. |
| 1689-90 George Stirling, 2d time. | 1748-49 Adam Drummond. |
| 1691 John Raynolds. | 1750-51 G. Cunninghame, 3d time. |
| 1692-93 James Crawford. | 1752-53 James Russell. |
| 1694-95 Gideon Eliot. | 1754-55 Robert Walker. |
| 1695-96 Alexander Menteath. | 1756-57 Thomas Young. |
| 1697-98 Thomas Dunlop. | |
| 1699 Alexander Menteath, 2d time. | |

1758-59 William Chalmer.	1796-97 James Russell.
1760-61 John Balfour.	1798-99 Andrew Wood, 2d time.
1762-63 Alexander Wood.	1800-01 James Law.
1764-65 James Rae.	1802-03 John Bennet.
1766-67 James Brodie.	1804-05 John Rae.
1768-69 Robert Smith.	1806-07 William Farquharson.
1770-71 David Wardrobe.	1808-09 Andrew Inglis.
1772-73 William Inglis.	1810-11 Alexander Gillespie.
1774-75 Andrew Wood.	1812-13 James Law, 2d time.
1776-77 Alexander Hamilton.	1814-15 William Newbigging.
1778-79 James Gibson.	1816-17 James Bryce.
1780-81 William Chalmer, 2d time.	1818-19 Alexander Gillespie, 2d time.
1782-83 William Inglis, 2d time.	1820-21 John Henry Wishart.
1784-85 Thomas Hay.	1822-23 William Wood.
1786-87 Forrest Dewar.	1824-25 David Hay.
1788-89 Andrew Wardrop.	1826-27 David Maclagan.
1790-91 William Inglis, 3d time.	1828-29 William Wood, 2d time.
1792-93 Thomas Wood.	1830-31 John Gairdner.
1794-95 Thomas Hay, 2d time.	1832-33 John Campbell.

Presidents subsequent to the Act of 1833 relieving them from being members of the Town Council.

1834-35 William Brown.	1844-45 James Simson.
1836-37 George Ballingall.	1846-47 Samuel Alexander Pagan.
1838-39 Adam Hunter.	1848 John Argyll Robertson.
1840-41 Richard Huie.	1849-50 James Syme.
1842-43 Andrew Fyffe.	

Presidents subsequent to the dissolution of the connection between the College of Surgeons and the Municipal Body by the Charter of 1851.

1851-52 James Scarth Combe.	1855-56 Andrew Wood.
1853-54 Archibald Inglis.	1857-58 Robert Omond.

Chronological List of Presidents and Deacons.

1859-60	Andrew Douglas Maclagan.	1885-86	Douglas Moray Cooper Lamb Argyll Robertson.
1861-62	Patrick Small Keir New- bigging.	1887-88	Joseph Bell.
1863-64	Benjamin Bell.	1889-90	John Duncan.
1865-66	James Dunsmure.	1891-92	Robert James Blair Cunyng- hame.
1867-68	James Spence.	1893-94	Peter Hume Maclaren.
1869-70	James Donaldson Gillespie.	1895-96	John Struthers.
1871-72	William Walker.	1897-98	John Chiene.
1873-74	James Simson, 2d time.	1899-1900	James Dunsmure.
1875-76	Henry Duncan Littlejohn.	1901-02	John Halliday Croom.
1877-78	Patrick Heron Watson.	1903-04	Patrick Heron Watson, 2d time.
1879-80-81	Francis Brodie Imlach.		
1882	William Turner.		
1883-84	John Smith.		

Chronological List of Honorary Fellows since 1671.

1671. Oct. 17. Sir ANDREW RAMSAY of Abbot's Hall, Knight, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, one of the Privy Council and of the Lords of the Exchequer.
1672. Aug. 30. JOHN, DUKE OF LAUDERDALE, Lord High Commissioner, &c.
- „ „ JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES, Lord Chancellor, &c.
1684. Dec. 5. JOHN DRUMMOND of Lundin, Secretary of State, &c.
- „ 13. JAMES, EARL OF PERTH, Lord Chancellor, &c.
- „ „ WILLIAM, DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY, Lord Treasurer, &c.
- „ „ JOHN, MARQUIS OF ATHOLE, Lord Vice-Admiral, &c.
1695. May 10. JOHN, MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE, Lord High Commissioner, &c.
- „ „ JAMES JOHNSTONE, Esq., Secretary of State.
1696. May 14. PATRICK, LORD POLWARTH, Lord Chancellor, &c.
- Sept. 9. JOHN, EARL OF TULLIBARDINE, Lord High Commissioner, &c.
1698. July 28. Sir HUGH DALRYMPLE, Bart., of North Berwick, Lord President of the College of Justice.
- Aug. 30. JAMES, VISCOUNT SEAFIELD.
- Dec. 8. WILLIAM, EARL OF ANNANDALE.
1700. April 11. ADAM COCKBURN of Ormiston, Treasurer Depute.
- „ „ Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, Lord Whytelaw.
- May 21. JAMES, DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY, Lord High Commissioner, &c.
- July 4. JAMES, DUKE OF HAMILTON.

36 Chronological List of Honorary Fellows since 1671.

1704. June 22. JOHN, MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE, Lord High Commissioner.
1707. Mar. 4. JOHN, EARL OF SUTHERLAND, Privy Councillor.
1710. Jan. 7. Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE of Hailes, Bart., Lord Advocate.
1746. Mar. 25. WILLIAM, PRINCE AND DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.
1786. Aug. 1. HENRY, DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.
- „ „ Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, Secretary of State, &c.
- „ „ PERCEVAL POTT, Surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hospital.
1797. Oct. 24. Right Hon. VISCOUNT DUNCAN.
1815. Feb. 2. Dr CHARLES KERR of Gateshaw.
- May 15. JOHN WEIR, late Director-General of the Army Medical Board.
- „ „ WILLIAM FRANKLIN, one of the principal Directors of the Army Medical Board.
1821. Nov. 12. Dr JOHN BARCLAY.
1824. Feb. 2. Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR.
1835. Aug. 3. Sir ASTLEY PASTON COOPER, Bart.
1838. Aug. 2. Sir BENJAMIN COLLINS BRODIE, Bart.

Collective List of Portraits and Busts in the College.

MAIN HALL.

Portraits commence over left side of Fireplace.

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
JAMES SPENCE ... Oct. 2, 1849	Pres. 1867-8. Professor of Surgery, Edin. Univ., 1864-82. Surgeon to the Queen. Portrait by Irvine. Born 1812, died 1882.
SIR WILLIAM FERGUSON Oct. 10, 1829	At first practised in Edinburgh. Soon appointed Professor of Surgery, King's College, London. Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen. Portrait by Lehmann. Born 1808, died 1877.
WILLIAM WOOD .. Oct. 1, 1805	Pres. 1822-23 and 1828-29. Active re- former in medical legislation. Memorial expressive of his services moved to be placed in Hall 1873. Born 1783, died 1858.
ANDREW WOOD ... Sept. 23, 1831	Pres. 1855-56. Fourth generation of same family on College list. Representative of the College at the Gen. Med. Council. Portrait by Miss Imlach. Born 1810, died 1881.
JAMES SYME ... June 24, 1823	Pres. 1849-50. Distinguished surgeon. Professor of Clinical Surgery, Edin. Univ., 1833-69. Surgeon to the Queen, Author of several works on surgery. Born 1799, died 1870.

List of Portraits and Busts in

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
HUGH PATERSON ... July 24, 1688	
JOHN JOSSY ... Feb. 3, 1702	
JAMES NISBET ... July 5, 1705	
JOHN LAUDER ... July 1, 1709	Pres. 1714-15, 1718-19, 1730-31, and 1736. Portrait by Sir John de Medina.
WILLIAM BORTHWICK ... Nov. 15, 1665	Pres. 1675-6 and 1681-2. Apprentice and afterwards son-in-law to James Borthwick, who was Pres. 1648.
GIDEON ELIOT ... Dec. 26, 1689	Pres. 1694-5 and 1699-1700.
JAMES, DUKE OF HAMIL- TON	Honorary Fellow, July 4, 1700. Portrait by Sir J. de Medina. After killing his adversary in a duel was murdered by the second of the adversary in Hyde Park, 1712.
DAVID FYFE ... Jan. 3, 1695	
ARCHIBALD PITCAIRN ... Oct. 16, 1701	Born 1652, died 1713. Portrait by Sir J. de Medina.
ALEXANDER MONRO (<i>primus</i>) Nov. 20, 1719	Professor of Anatomy to the Surgeons and to the University. Born 1697, died 1767.
SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Lord Whytlaw)	Honorary Fellow, April 11, 1700.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. 39

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
JAMES AUCHINLECK ... Oct. 23, 1691	
ADAM DRUMMOND ... Nov. 6, 1707	Pres. 1748-49. Professor of Anatomy, conjointly with Elliot and subsequently with John M'Gill, to the Surgeons and to the University. Portrait by Sir J. de Medina. Died 1759.
WALTER PORTERFIELD Nov. 7, 1684	
JAMES OGILVY (Viscount Seafield, Aug. 1698 ; Earl, 1701)	Honorary Fellow, August 30, 1698.
GEORGE DUNDAS ... May 16, 1699	
JAMES BORTHWICK ... March 20, 1645	Pres. 1648-49-50 and 1659-60. Proprietor of Stow. M.P. for Edinburgh in Scotch Parliament, 1661. The oldest portrait in the College. Born 1615, died 1675.
THOMAS DUNLOP ... Aug. 1, 1695	Pres. 1697-98. The second hall occupied by the Surgeons opened December 17, 1697, during his Presidency. Their first meeting house dates from 1669.
ROBERT CAMPBELL ... March 25, 1701	
JOHN MIRRIE ... Sept. 4, 1701	Pres. 1706-7. Promoted the election of Adam Drummond to be Professor of Anatomy conjointly with Robert Elliot. Portrait by Medina.

List of Portraits and Busts in

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
JOHN BAILLIE ... Sept. 9, 1681	Pres. 1687-88.
THOMAS EDGAR ... March 21, 1677	Pres. 1685-6. Presented a donation of books to the library of the College, 1699. and a bequest of 300 merks to it on his deathbed. Died 1703.
HEW BROWN ... April 27, 1665	Advanced "ane hundred pundis" towards erecting the first "convening house," 1669.
WILLIAM SMELLIE ...	Between 1697 and 1763, along with Thomas Denman, greatly advanced the science of midwifery. Portrait supposed to be the only authentic copy existing, and was by request lent to be engraved for "The Life of Smellie."
JOHN KNOX ... Sept. 16, 1703	.
JOHN MONRO ... March 11, 1703	Pres. 1712-13. Portrait by Aikman.
JOHN GOODSIR ... Aug. 2, 1848	An illustrious anatomist. Subsequently to being Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, became Professor of Anatomy in the Edin. University, which appointment he held 1846-1867. Born 1814, died 1867.
JOHN GAIRDNER ... Oct. 5, 1813	Pres. 1830-31. In 1832 presided at the opening of Surgeons' Hall, Nicolson Street. Was for many years Treasurer to the College. Contributed in 1860 an interesting sketch of its history. Also communicated many of the notices of its Fellows. Portrait by Barclay. Born 1790, died 1876.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. 41

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
SIR JOHN DE MEDINA ...	Portrait painted by himself, and is the only original portrait of him existing. Many of the portraits in the Hall were by him. Died 1712.
ROBERT LISTON ... Sept. 29, 1818	A distinguished Surgeon, Lecturer on Surgery in Edin., and subsequently Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College, London, 1834. Born 1794, died 1847.
ARCHIBALD FISHER ... June 14, 1694	
JAMES HAMILTON ... Oct. 3, 1695	Pres. 1702-3.

COMMITTEE ROOM.

Portraits commence on Wall opposite Fireplace.

ROBERT CLERK ... Sept. 6, 1689	Elected Pres. 1701, but declined to act. Son of John Clerk the first of that name possessing the Barony of Penicuik or Pennycuick. Portrait by Medina.
THOMAS WOOD ... Dec. 9, 1775	Pres. 1792-3. Brother of "Lang Sandy Wood," who was Pres. of the College 1762-63. The portrait was bequeathed to the College by Alexander Wood, F.R.C.P.Ed.
PARACELSUS ...	A man of considerable abilities, but an empiric. Said to be the first to use mercury and chemical remedies in medicine. Portrait presented by J. Scott, Esq., when Secretary to the College. Born 1493, died 1541.

List of Portraits and Busts in

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
ROBERT SWINTON ... Dec. 28, 1699	
GEORGE BORTHWICK ... June 22, 1704	
WALTER POTTER ... Dec. 10, 1702	
JOHN THOMSON ... Aug. 12, 1793	Professor of Surgery to the College of Surgeons 1805. Professor of Military Surgery 1806, and of Pathology 1831, in Edinburgh University. Died 1846.
THOMAS VEATCH ... March 14, 1695	
ALEXANDER EDGAR ... July 1, 1697	
ROBERT LISTON ...	Second Portrait. The First previously described among portraits in Hall.

COMMITTEE ROOM CORRIDOR.

WILLIAM WALKER ... June 27, 1857	Surgeon Oculist to the Queen. Surgeon Ophthalmic Department, Royal Infirmary. Pres. 1871-72.
FRANCIS BRODIE IMLACH April 19, 1856	Devoted himself to Dental Surgery in Edinburgh. Pres. 1879-81. Painted by his daughter, Miss Imlach.

LIBRARY.

Portraits commence Left Side of Fireplace.

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
JAMES MILLER .. April 4, 1840	Succeeded Sir Charles Bell as Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh 1842. Had been the assistant and a favourite pupil of Liston, to a large share of whose practice he succeeded. Portrait by Miss Imlach. Born 1812, died 1864.
PETER DAVID HANDYSIDE (<i>Medallion portrait</i>) Aug. 20, 1833	Lecturer on Anatomy in Edinburgh. Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary there. Author of many medical and scientific papers. Born 1808, died 1881.
ROBERT GEDDES ... July 12, 1709	
PAINTING OVER FIRE- PLACE (<i>Portraits</i>)	Meeting of Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 1888. Dr Joseph Bell as President. By P. A. Hay.
JOHN HUNTER ...	Celebrated anatomist and Physiologist. Originated the Hunterian operation for aneurism. Collected the well-known Museum purchased by Government for £15,000. Born 1728, died 1793. Portrait presented by Sir William Ferguson.
JOSEPH LISTER (Lord Lister) April 20, 1855	Engraving. Founder of the Antiseptic System. Professor of Surgery in Glasgow University, and afterwards of Clinical Surgery in Edinburgh University. Latterly, Professor of Clinical Surgery in King's College, London. Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen. Elevated to the Peerage by her Majesty, 1897.

List of Portraits and Busts in

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
ANDREW WOOD ...	Engraving. Noticed under Portraits in Hall.
WILLIAM SCOTT, W.S. ...	Engraving. Appointed Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons August 10, 1812. Died August 18, 1841.
QUAINT PAINTING ABOVE ENTRANCE DOOR	"A Surgical Demonstration." Presented to the College by P. D. Handyside, already noticed.

CORRIDOR LIBRARY.

PORTRAITS AND BUSTS.

Portraits commence opposite Library Door.

JOHN CHEYN May 14, 1696 ...	Practised in Leith, where his father was Town-Clerk.
JOHN M'GILL Dec. 29, 1710 ...	Pres. 1716-17 and 1732-33. An early Professor to the Surgeons and in the University, conjointly with Adam Drummond. Portrait supposed to be by Medina. Died 1736.
JAMES PRINGLE June 22, 1703 ...	
HENRY HAMILTON June 11, 1700 ...	Pres. 1704-05 and 1710-11.
WILLIAM HARVEY (<i>Bust</i>)	Successively physician to James I. and Charles II. of England, and discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Born 1578, died 1658.
JOHN HUNTER (<i>Bust</i>) ...	Noticed under portraits in Library.

EXAMINATION ROOM.

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
ALEXANDER SIMPSON ... Jan. 7, 1704	
ALEXANDER MONRO (<i>tertius</i>)	Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh University 1808-47. Born 1773, died 1859.
ALEXANDER NESBIT ... July 4, 1700	Pres. 1708-9 and 1740-41.

MUSEUM. PORTRAIT ENGRAVINGS.

ALEXANDER MONRO (<i>primus</i>) Nov. 20, 1719	Professor of Anatomy to the Surgeons and to the University of Edinburgh. Born 1697, died 1767. Portrait presented by Professor Struthers.
JOHN GORDON ... Oct. 18, 1808	Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in Edinburgh. Man of much ability. Born 1786, died 1818. Portrait presented by Professor Struthers.
JOHN BARCLAY ...	Lecturer on Anatomy in Edinburgh. Donor of a valuable collection to the Museum. Noticed among Busts in Museum. Born 1758, died 1826. Portrait presented by Professor Struthers.
JOHN HUNTER ...	Eminent anatomist and physiologist. Noticed under portraits in Library. Born 1728, died 1793. Portrait presented by Professor Struthers.

List of Portraits and Busts in

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
SIR RICHARD OWEN ...	Distinguished comparative anatomist. Born 1804, died 1892.
CHARLES DARWIN ...	The celebrated founder of the Darwinian Theory. Born 1809, died 1882.
THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, M.D., F.R.S.	Able and well-known comparative anatomist and writer on Natural History and Physiology. Born 1825, died 1895.
DR CRICHTON, Dundee	Photograph in Obstetric Room. Taken 1856, in his 84th year, while still hale and active.

ENTRANCE HALL—Lower Vestibule.

CAST.

CADAVER PARTLY DISSECTED BODY	Cast from nature by John Goodsir.
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Upper Vestibule.

BUSTS.

ROBERT LISTON ...	Already noticed under portraits in Hall.
SIR WILLIAM FERGUSON, BART.	Already noticed under portraits in Hall
ALEXANDER MONRO ...	Already noticed under portraits in Hall.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. 47

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
PROFESSOR LOUIS STRO-MEYER	Introduced the practice of Subcutaneous Tenotomy for deformities. Formerly Surgeon in the Hanoverian Army. Died 1876.
JOHN LIZARS ... Aug. 15, 1814	A well-known Surgeon. Lecturer on Anatomy. Professor of Surgery to the College, 1832. Author of "Anatomical Plates," and "A System of Surgery." Died 1860.
JOHN MACKINTOSH ... July 11, 1823	At one time Army Surgeon. Lecturer in Edinburgh on Practice of Physic and on Midwifery. Died 1837.
RICHARD JAMES MAC-KENZIE Dec. 10, 1844	Lecturer on Surgery in Edinburgh. Volunteered to serve in the Crimean War, and died of cholera Sept. 25, 1854, five days after the battle of the Alma, where his surgical services were conspicuous. Born 1821, died 1854. Marble—by Brodie.
BENJAMIN RUSH ...	Born at Bristol near Philadelphia, 1745, died at Pennsylvania, 1813. Studied for two years in Edinburgh, and took his degree of M.D. there. A classical scholar as well as a medical writer. Has been styled the Sydenham of America.

MUSEUM. CASTS.

THE DISCOBULUS ...	Cast from the bronze of Naucydes, found by the Scottish artist Gavin Hamilton in the ruins of a villa on the Appian Way at Rome.
ANATOMICAL FIGURE ...	L'Ecorché, Houdon.

List of Portraits and Busts.

BUSTS.

Name and Date of Admission to the Fellowship.	Remarks.
JOHN BARCLAY ...	Lecturer on Anatomy in Edinburgh. Bequeathed a valuable Collection to the Museum of the College in 1826. His bust was presented to the College by his students. Born 1758, died 1826. Marble—by S. Joseph.
SIR CHARLES BELL ... Aug. 1, 1799	Professor of Surgery in Edinburgh University, 1836-42, and previously Professor of Physiology in University College, London. Well known by his researches in the nervous system. His museum was purchased by the College in 1826. Born 1774, died 1842. Marble—by W. Theed.
JOHN ABERCROMBIE ... Nov. 12, 1804	An eminent physician and a distinguished medical and philosophical writer. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, 1823. Born 1780, died 1844. Marble—by Steel.

HERALDIC WINDOW,

In Museum Staircase, Erected 1897.

The Armorial Bearings of the College, with Supporters, are emblazoned as the chief feature of the design, with the date of the Original Charter tabulated in ornamentation below the words "Collegium Regium Chirurgorum, Diplomate Regio, Constitutum 1505."

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